

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

.AST EDITION.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE Partly Cloudy; Snow Flurries

The Metals. Silver, 60% per ounce. Copper (casting), 14% per pound. Lead, in ore, \$3.50; New York, \$4.60.

# PLURAL WIFE TELLS OF A POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE

Abraham Cannon Said to Have Made a Deathbed Confession.

Mrs. Fred Ellis the Sensational Witness at the Smoot Hearing Yesterday-More About Endowment Obligations.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec, 14.—Today's hearing in the Smoot case occupied less than two hours' time, but was not devoid of interesting features, the most sensational of which was the recital of a sobbing woman of how her husband had gone from home with the avowed purpose of marrying a plural wife, and how he had returned home and died within a month afterward, his death hastened, in the opinion of the witness, by remorse.

This was the story told by Mrs. Fred Ellis of Salt Lake City, who was the daughter of Angus Cannon and married Abraham H. Cannon as his plural wife. While giving her testimony Mrs. Ellis broke down and between her answers sobbed continuously.

August Lunstrom, Mormon apostate, over whom counsel disputed as

August Linstrom, Mormon apostate, over whom counsel disputed as to whether he was a willing or unwilling witness, gave interesting testimony of his difference with the apostles of the church regarding its doctrines. He could not agree with Apostle Cowley that words of living oracles, priests of the church, were the same as if spoken by God himself, or by his angels. At the close of the hearing Chairman Burrows inquired as to the health of Recorder Nicholson, who had been reported seriously ill since his arrival in the city. Counsellor Richards stated that Nicholson's condition was improving and that his physician thought he might attend the

hearing and testify tomorrow.

Today's Washington Times contains a large photographic production of Mormons taking the oaths of the endowment house. The photographs represent the figure of a man wearing the endowment garments, which is never wholly removed from the body of a good Mormon; the figure of a man taking the oath of the second Aaronic priesthood, and of another taking the oath of the second Melchesedek priesthood. It is expected these garments will be exhibited to the committee and uses explained. hearing and testify tomorrow.

Mrs. Ellis ascribed worry and con-

science as the cause of her husband's illness. She believed her husband knew

he had broken the laws of the land and

Wallis Recalled.

Mr. Wallis corrected his testimony

in regard to the oath of vengeance. This oath, he now says, contains noth-

The next obligation was that of retribution, in which each person covenant-

ed and promised to "ask God to avenge

No Longer a Mormon.

was big enough to crawl through. The

foundation was not sound," he said.

The witness had discussed these weaknesses with officials of the church.

Witnesses From Idaho.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec. 14.-Charles H.

ligation was that of chastity.

of the church.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* W ASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Testimony lieved her husband's last marriage relating to the alleged polyga- killed him. mous marriage of the late Apos-tle Abraham Cannon and Lillian Hamlin, and additional testimony concern-ing the obligations taken by persons who passed through the Mormon en-dowment house, was offered today in the investigation of the protests against Senator Reed Smoot before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

### TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Plural Wife of Abraham Cannon on the Stand.

Washington, Dec. 14.-When the Senwashington, Dec. 14.—When the Senator Smoot investigation was continued today George Reynolds, a high omcial of the Mormon church, was called to correct his testimony and then Mrs. Fred Ellis of Salt Lake City was sworn. She is the daughter of Angus M. Cannon and married her course. non and married her cousin, Abraham Cannon, when she was 19 years of age. She testified that she was 19 years of age.
She testified that she was Abraham
Cannon's first plural wife, and that her husband married Lillian Hamlin on June 18, 1896. He was at that time one of the twelve apostles. Mr. Cannon, according to the witness, then had three wives, and he told her he intended. three wives, and he told her he intended to marry Lillian Hamlin. He told her that Lillian had been engaged to his brother. David, who had died she therefore wanted to marry Abraham. Mrs. Ellis detailed a conversa-tion she had with her husband, in which she told him she did not think he could marry Lillian Hamlin.

Married For Time Only.

Mr. Cannon said he could marry outside the state; that he would marry her for time and she would be David's for eternity.

I told him that if he did marry Lillian," said the witness, "that I could not live with him when the church or the law would not recognize his mar-

Mrs. Ellis told of the departure of Mr. Cannon and Miss Hamlin, accom-panied by President Smith, who is said to have performed the marriage cereny on the high seas and of their re-They returned about July 6, 1896. Mr.

Cannon was ill and died about three weeks later.

Confessed on Deathbed.

"He confessed on his deathbed that had married Miss Hamlin," said Mrs. Ellis could not testify from her with knowledge who performed the reremony between her husband and Miss Hamlin, and said she had supposed President Smith had done so until he testified on the stand here last

Why She Was Opposed.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Ellis was isked why she opposed the marriage etween her husband and Miss Ham-She said it was because she beleved the manifesto prohibited such narriages. She went to President smith and asked him if such a mar-nage (explaining the case but withtolding the names) could be legal and eas told it could not.

Attorney Van Cott asked the witness Saturday to give testimony on the same that she meant by saying that she be- subject in the Smoot case

Behalf of New Repub-

lican Daily.

(Special to The Herald.)

ASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Represen-tative Howell today introduced

State Chairman Spry, of Utah,

resident Roosevelt. Attorney Booth if Salt Lake City was today admitted b practice in the United States supreme

burt. Attorney Booth said today elative to the visit of himself and

Senator Dubois has secured an allow-

Dr. Amos W. Barber has been desig-

lated as a member of the board of ex-

mining surgeons for the pension lureau at Cheyenne.

STEAMER MINNESOTA

Ion of \$170.

n, Idaho Falls, and back pen-

ARRIVES ON THE COAST

DBJECT OF THE VISIT the Great Northern Railway company. The Minnesota has a cargo capacity of more than 20,000 tons. Though built expressly for freighting purposes, she has passenger accommodations for 218 first-class cabin, eight second-class cabin and 2,400 in the steerage. She is 630 feet long, 731/2 feet beam and 90 feet from her keel to the upper bridge. She Spry and Booth In the East on.

will probably sail from Seattle for the

# SUFFRAGIST HEARD.

Orient in January.

Out of Statehood Bill.

Washington, Dec. 14.-The senate washington. Dec. 14.—The senate Denver and the coast with the follow-committee on territories gave a hearing today on the statehood bill to Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, editor of the Woman's Tribune. late of Washington, D. C., but now of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Colby asked that the word "male" be stricken out of excitory and the coast with the following musicians composing the organization: Mrs. Lizzle Thomas-Edward. Soprano: Viola Pratt, contraito: George Pyper, tenor; H. S. Goddard, bass: H. S. Krouse, piano, and Willard Weihe, victin. hairman Spry to Washington and ww York that the principal object was o examine various newspaper plants in the east and get information and tates of news service with a view to he establishment in Salt Lake City of stricken out of section 2, so that women may be eligible to vote for dele-Republican daily newspaper. Ample apital is available for the enterprise, which, if undertaken, will be pushed gates to the constitutional conver tions of the proposed states. She argued those who are to frame the state legis-

NEW FORM SUBMITTED.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Russia has sub-mitted to this government a new form of arbitration treaty which that country is willing to negotiate. As the Russian draft differs radically from that suggested by Secretary Hay it is expected the nego-tiations will require some time.

JEWS' PETITION REJECTED. San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The steamer finnesota, the largest vessel ever in he Pacific ocean, arrived here today rom Norfolk, Va., on the way to Seatle, where she is to enter the service of the participate in municipal elections. A crowd of Jews outside the town hall hooted the mayor and shouted "Down with reaction."



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904

The Joys of the First Snow.

# James H. Wallis, sr., who divulged the endowment house oaths, was recalled by Attorney Worthington, representing Mr. Smoot, and said that he had been telling of these obligations for several months, perhaps a year, but he could not remember any names except Mr. Owen, who is employed in gathering testimony for the protestants. H. S. GODDARD DIES SUDDENLY

**Prominent Singer Passes Away** at Midnight.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

ing concerning vengeance upon "inhabitants of the earth," but is a pledge to avenge the blood of the slain prophets upon "the nations."

LEAVES A WIFE AND SON IN LONDON.

At 2 p. m. August Lundstrom of Salt At 2 p. m. August Lundstrom of Salt Lake was sworn. He was born in Sweden and became a Mormon six years before coming to America. He had held high positions in the church, both in Sweden and in Utah. He testified that he went through the temples in Salt Lake and Logan. He had heard the endowment obligations taken six with pneumonia. His sudden demise the endowment obligations taken six was a great blow to his family and times, he said, each ceremony consumnumerous friends, many of the latter ing from six to eight hours, according being unaware that Mr. Goddard was the size of the crowd. He said ill. Coming over from Europe this fail oaths of sacrifice and of retribution were administered. he caught a slight cold and was ou iged The whole proceeding was a series of obligations, said the witness, but he could not remember all of them. The Canada on his way to Utah. His indisposition was not considered seri-ous, however. About a week ago Mr. first in order, he said, was the law of Goddard was taken with a slight at Grand theatre concert last Sunday

evening. The early part of this week the of Mr. Goddard's sister, Mrs. William the blood of Joseph Smith upon this nation," and to teach "our children and Wood, jr., was taken ill and a physician summoned. At the time Mr. Goddard our children's children to do the same to the end of the earth." The next obthought the doctor might as well examine his condition while making the call. The physician noticed nothing serious and Tuesday morning Mr. Goddard dressed to go downtown and arrange for the opening of a studio in the Tem-Mr. Lundstrom said he remained a Mormon until he found many incon-sistencies in the beliefs taught. "I pleton block. He changed his mind, however, and remained at home. That found a weak spot in the wall, and when I touched it a hole was made that evening the attack of la grippe developed into pneumonia, which caused the singer's death the following night. Mr. Goddard was the son of the late George and Mary Seton Goddard. He was born in Salt Lake, Sept. 25, 1863. He commenced his musical career in The hearing was continued until toearly life, the natural Welsh talent for singing showing when he was a boy. He took part in the early juvenile operas, his first public appearance being in Sullivan's "Pinafore," where he took Jackson, Democratic state chairman of the part of Dick Deadeye, the sailor. Idaho reached here today. He will testify in the Smoot case relative to the alleged interference of the Mormon church in Idaho politics, and possibly may be called to the stand tomorrow. Mother and son are at present residing may be called to the stand tomorrow. Mother an William Balderston, editor of the Boise in London

Studied in New York. From 1883 to 1885 Mr. Goddard fulfilled a mission to Wales. In 1892 he went to New York, where he studied for nearly three years under George Sweet. During this period he conducted a studio in Jersey and sang in various church choirs. He then returned to Salt Lake, where he remained greater part of the time as a teacher of music. He went to Chicago during this period and for a month sang the Castle Square Opera company. received a flattering offer to go on the financially in Utah, and Mrs. Goddard actor. He took part in many concerts Asks That Word "Male" be Stricken in the west and was a member of the famous old Salt Lake Concert company which toured the country between Denver and the coast with the follow-

Successes in Europe.

Two years ago Mr. Goddard went to Europe, first spending a short time in that women have so shared in the development of these territories that they are entitled to a voice in selecting England. There he met with great success, all the musical critics giving him the highest praise. Since January he had seventy engagements in London alone. A few months ago he started for home, leaving his family in England. After reaching America he journeyed slowly west through Canada, giving citals. He also paid a visit to his sister, Mrs. Orson A. Woolfey in Mc-Grath, arriving in Salt Lake the early part of November.

Since returning home Mr. Goddard appeared at a concert in the tabernacle Nov. 28 with J. J. McClellan, Willard Welbe, Arthur Shepherd and the Tab-ernacle choir. On Dec. 5 he sang at the symphony concert given in the Salt (Continued on Page 2.)

# WAR UPON RAILROADS IN EARNEST

President Roosevelt Determined That the Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission Shall Be Increased.

Washington, Dec. 14.—President Roosevelt considered today with several friends his recommendation that increased powers be conferred by legislation upon the interstate commerce commission. Those to whom he talked were not only members of congress, but men in other walks of life. To all he indicated his earnest desire that action of a definite nature—action that would bring results to the people—should be taken as soon as practicable. A day or two ago he considered the

Travelers Protective association called veloped as the need is made apparent."

# SENDING IN THEIR TORPEDO BOATS

sacrifice, which bound each person to give his entire means and talents to the upbuilding of the Mormon church.

Grand theatre concert last Sunday

Series of Attacks Upon Remaining Russian Battleship at Port Arthur-Defenders Not So Badly Off As Reported.

+ sian battleship Sevastopol.

from Port Arthur by way of Che- + foo declare that the situation there + is by no means as desperate as it + is reported by foreign newspaper + \* dispatches. The line of main de- \* fense forts is unbroken and there \* ++++++++++++++++++++++

TOKIO, Dec. 14, 3 p. m.—The report of Vice Admiral Togo was received Tuesday night. It states as follows:

"Commander Kasama, commanding

the torpedo flotilla, on Monday night at midnight attacked the Russian battleship Sevastopol lying outside Port Arthur. The result of this attack has not been ascertained. Subsequently two torpedo boats under Commander Masado attempted several attacks, facing the enemy's vigorous fire. shock of the explosions of torpedoes was felt, but the next day the Sevastopol remained in the same position. None of our vessels was damaged. On Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock in the morning another torpedo flotilla under Commander Arakawa attacked the Sevas-lopol, but the result of this attack was not learned. In this attack a shell from the enemy struck the funnel of struck the engine room, disabling the vessel and she lost her freedom of moon and was towed away by her comrades. There were no casualties.

Again at 6 o'clock on the morning cer command of Commander Seki attempted an attack but was exposed by the enemy's searchlights and being subjected to a heavy fire was exposed by jected to a heavy fire was exposed by j of the same day a torpedo flotilla un-der command of Commander Seki atjected to a heavy fire was unable to accomplish its purpose. "Simultaneously Lieutenant Adachi,

emmanding two torpedo boats. aptroached the enemy's ship and discharged torpedoes which were seen to explode, but with what effect is not known. These attackers were also exknown. These attackers were also exposed to a heavy fire and both were hit once and three men were wounded. The commander of the naval guns overlooking Port Arthur reporting at 10 o'clock Tuesday night says: Today's bombardment was principally directed against the arsenal and torpedo store louse at Tiger's Tail peninsula, and the vessels anchored in that vicinity. The storehouse was set aftre and burned in about an hour. About six shells struck the ships and three vessels used for various purposes were destroyed. One took fire and sank. The bombardment of buildings caused serious damage. of buildings caused serious damage. The indirect bombardment of the Sevastopol has not been resumed, owing

+ ported that the Japanese have + daring feats and exploits. The other + successfully torpedoed the Rus- + might volunteers went to a wooded + knoll guarded with wire entanglements Mukden, Dec. 14.—Late disthe day time and cut down wood and carried it to the Russian positions. Frequently volunteers creep up to the Japanese lines and carry off 100 feet or more of barbed wire. The dugouts along the front, which in reality are underground barracks, are splendidly

Worth the Sacrifice.

Worth the Sacrifice.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army (via Fasan). Dec. 14.—The Russian battleship Sevastopol, the only Russian warship that escaped destruction, being docked when the other vessels were sunk after the Japanese captured 203-Metre hill, escaped from the dock and harbor last night and is now anchored under a protecting mountain. Some torpedo craft are also outside of the harbor.

The fremendous price in lite paid by the

Japanese tieet will now go into

Port Arthur Exposed. Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army (via Fusan), Dec. II.—Every part of the city and harbor of Port Arthur is visible from 233-Metre hill. The streets of the city are deserted and but few solvisible from 203-Metre hill. The streets of the city are deserted and but few sol-diers are doing patrol duty. Many build-ings have been burned and others shat-tered. The shelters of the harbor present a strange appearance with the turrets, masts and funnels of warships showing just above the water. There is not a vessel afloat in the harbor. The docks and buildings on the water front are torn and burned. The Japanese shells search every part

of the city and harbor.

Appointed Chief. London, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff has been appointed chief of the marine staff, replacing Vice Admiral Wirinus.

The indirect bombardment of the Several to the inclement weather.

Many Daring Feats.

Russian headquarters at Mukden,

Columbus O. Dec. 14.—Drouth has lowered the Scioto river to a low stage and the river from which Columbus secures its water supply is today frozen solid. The situation has alarmed the waterworks officials, and the superintendent today issued a warning to the people to hoard their water supply.

# MRS. CHADWICK ALMOST MOBBED

Streets of Cleveland.

LOCKED UP IN DEFAULT OF UTAH HAS LIQUOR ESTABLISH-

C LEVELAND, Dec. 14.—Five times indicted by the United States grand jury at the exact minute her train rolled into the station, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick came home to Cleveland this afternoon. She was greeted with tears, hoots and hisses by the crowds that had gathered in the station when her train arrived; howled at by hundreds gathered in front of the federal building. The last sound that reached her from the outside world as she passed into the stuffy, ill-smelling office of Sheriff Barry in the county jail, was the hoot of derision from the people massed in front of the door She made no attempt to give bail, and after a brief stop in the office of the clerk of the United States court was taken to jail. She is held tonight ir, a cell in the woman's department of the jail, and her palatial residence on Euclid avenue, of which the furnishings c.one are valued at \$200,000, is occu-

### Weak in Body.

Her courage held to the last, but her body failed her, and when she had nounted the three flights of stairs leading to the tier of cells where she is to remain she collapsed utterly and fell in a dead faint. But for the aid of Deputy United States marshals who held her up and almost carried her along as she mounted the stairs, she rever would have been able to reach her cell. Breathless, pale and staggermarshals she would have rolled to the floor. Water was quickly brought to her, and in a few seconds she revived, and was again a woman of business.

Sent For Her Lawyer.

Lax on beer is \$1 a barrel, the payment of which must be evidenced by stamps before the beer leaves the brewery. There are in Utah one fruit brandy distillery, fourteen rectifying establishments, nine breweries, twenty-four wholesale, liquery dealers 2000 retail.

Her first request was that her law-yer, Sheldon Q. Kerruish, be sent for, charges having been laid against her in the federal court this afternoon. It would require surety to the amount of a: least \$100,000 to give her freedom, and there is nobody in Cleveland who will furnish that amount for her. She has herself no idea of giving bail, and will remain in jail. She has the best cell in the place, but it is not a nice cell, nor is the county jail of Cuyahoga county a nice fail, even as jails go. Train Was Late.

A day or two ago he considered the chairman Crandall, of St. Louis, issued the luestion with Judge Grosscup of Chi- a statement in which he said: not enough to excite suspicion of anything unusual. Shortly before 1 o'clock the train was posted on the bulletin ceard as three hours late. The news ess centers, and from 1 o'clock on the rowds began to increase.

# Platform Crowded.

Soon the platforms and approaches to the station were thronged, and more olice were ordered to keep clear the About 1:30 United States Marshal \$1 per barrel. The amount paid on Chandler drove up to the station in whisky, and fruit brandy manufactured carriage and sauntered out on elatform. He said Mrs. Chadwick had telegraphed him from Ashtabula asking that she be allowed to consult her counsel. Sheldon Q. Kerruish, at the station efore being driven to the federal build ing. The marshal stated, however, that he would object to any consultation in the station because of the crowd.

# Rush of the Curious.

Almost with every minute the crowd grew in size and the patience and efactiveness of the police were severely taxed. Soon it was rumored that the train had passed Collinwood, a suburb about six miles out, and the police immediately cleared the platforms, drove back from the gates the crowd and formed a line through which Mrs. Chadwick would have to pass. When the train finally rolled into the station there was a rush from the further end f the iron fence that keeps the crowd of curious from the tracks. This mob lad broken through the police, swarm ed over the fence and through the gate upon the tracks, so that when the train came to a standstill there were about 1,000 persons about the cars.

# Woman Shrank Back.

When the train drew into the station it Cieveland, Mrs. Chadwick caught a glimpse of the great crowd which swarmed about the train shed and was grouped on vantage points on the Leights surrounding the station. She instinctively shrank back into a corner of the drawing room and said:
"I can not see why all those people should be here."

After the train had been emptied of its passengers United States Marshal Chandler of Ohio stepped aboard her car, where he was introduced to Mrs. Chadwick, who asked that she be taken ut as speedily as possible, and pre-ceded by Emil Chadwick and Freda Swanstrom, the nurse, the party made its way to the platform and thence through the dense crowds to a carriage in waiting.

# Hoots and Jeers.

Although in her own city, no friend-7 face greeted her at the car and Mrs. chadwick stepped into her carriage as she had been an entire stranger to this community. As soon as Chadwick was recognized by the crowd there was a spontaneous outburst of jeers, whistles and shouts of coarse epithets. The crowd was increased by others that were attracted by the demonstration. People ran from all direcfigure of the case, and not until the police were called upon could the officers attempt to conduct their prisoner to the carriage in waiting.

seemed that but for the deputy mar-

(Continued on Page 3.)

# ALCOHOL COSTS CITY \$1,500,000

Hooted and Jeered Through This Amount Spent In Saloons During the Year 1904.

POLICE WERE POWERLESS \$21.42 IS THE PER CAPITA

MENT TO EACH 139 PERSONS.

A CCORDING to estimates secured by The Herald, Salt Lake will have spent at the close of the year 1904 approximately \$1,560,000 for whisky, beer, wines and similar beverages. Taking the population of the city at 70,000. ing the population of the city at 10,000, this means an average of \$21,42 for every man, woman and child residing inside the municipal limits.

There are ninety-four saloons in the city. Men familiar with the business are the average receipts are \$50 a day.

city. Men familiar with the business say the average receipts are \$50 a day, or a total of \$4,100, each day. Eliminating Sundays, on which no liquor is supposed to be sold, there are 314 "working days" in this leap year. This would make the total sold during the year, \$1,475,700, which is easily brought to over \$1,500,000 by quiet selling on Sundays and by the sale of liquors for

### Report of Revenue Collector.

The annual report of United States Internal Revenue Collector E. H. Callister shows that during the twelve months prior to June 30, 1904, the total collections in his district, which is composed of Utah, Mentana and Idaho, were \$442,019.78. Of this sum there was collected in Utah \$121,060.74, in Montana \$275,973.96 and in Idaho \$44.985.08. Utah, at the time of taking the last government census, had 276,749. Montana 243,329 and Idaho 161,772 population

The government collects \$1.10 a gallon on all whisky and fruit brandy manufactured in this or any other dising, she was barely able to reach a chair, as the steel door of the women's corridor swung upon to receive her. She sank feebly into the chair, her head fell backward and but for the the liquor is taken out of bond. The marshals she would have rolled to the tax on beer is \$1 a barrel, the payment

wholesale liquor dealers, 900 retail liquor dealers, ninety-six wholesale malt and she was soon engaged in a conference with him concerning her defense. There is small chance that she will be able to leave the jall before her trial. There are now seven indictments against her—five additional charges having the helder by very 307½ persons of all ages and both states. This is at the rate of one saloon for every 307½ persons of all ages and both states against her—five additional the children is very 307½ persons of all ages and both states. Deducting the children is very 307½ persons of all ages and both states agovernment census. sexes in the state, as shown by the latest government census. Deducting the children 15 years of age and under. of whom in 1900 there were 163,399, 84,360 males and 79,039 females, it will be found that in that year there were but 113,350 males and females above 15 years of age.

### Saloon to Every 139 Persons.

The population of the state is now estimated at 300,000, and if this estimate is good there are at least 125,000 persons of 15 years and over now in Utah, not counting tourists. By dividing the 900 saloons into the 125,000 population com-Mrs. Chadwick's train was scheduled posed of boys and girls who have attained at 11:30 in the morning, but tained the age of 15 years and of males to arrive at 11:30 in the morning, but tained the age of 15 years and of males it was three hours later before it and females of all ages above 15 years, reached Cleveland. The delay of the it will be seen that Utah has one resort A day or two ago he considered the question with Judge Grosscup of Chicago. Today he discussed it with Judge William W. Morrow, of the United States circuit court at San Francisco.

By invitation of the president, a special committee of the Commercial Travelers Protective association association of the Commercial Travelers Protective association association association of the present machinery of the interstate commerce law as the basis for a more complete, system to be determined by the commercial train served but one purpose—that of in which vinous, spirituous and malt increasing the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the station, but their presence was hardly noticeable. There was more than the interstate commerce law as the basis for a more complete, system to be dependent to the commercial train served but one purpose—that of in which vinous, spirituous and malt increasing the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the interstate commerce law as the basis for a more complete, system to be deveroed as the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the interstate commerce law as the basis for a more complete, system to be deveroed as the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the interstate commerce several number of policemen present, but their presence was hardly noticeable. There was more than the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the interstate commerce as the proposed as the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the intersation, but their presence was hardly noticeable. There was more than the crowd of curious at the station. As early as II o'clock there were several hundred persons at the intersation of the commercial in which vinous, spirituous and malt increasing the cro in which vinous, spirituous and malt fess not to partake of distilled or fer-mented liquids are deducted, it will be seen that the number of actual patrons of the 900 saloons is small as compared to the whole population of the state. and that they must "hit a pretty good lick" and keep it up in order to enable the owners of the dram shops to keep the wolf from the door.

The report quoted from shows that in three states that constitute the district there was \$296,297.75 paid during the year by brewers as tax upon beer manufactured by them, at the rate of in the district during the year was \$2,037.42, at the rate of \$1.10 a gallon. Cigars manufactured in the district paid a total tax of \$33,915.78, and tobacco made from cigar clippings a tax

# Saloons in Salt Lake.

There are in Salt Lake City ninety-four saloons, each paying an annual tax of \$1,200. In Bingham there are twenty-three, in Murray twelve, in Sandy six and in Forest Dale one. It would seem that Salt Lake City is far ahead of the rest of the state in the matter of temperance, for dividing its ninety-four drink shops into its 70,000 population the proportion of such places will be ascertained to be one to each 744.8 persons. To high license is attributed the smaller proportionate number of saloons in Salt Lake City than in other parts of the state. It is not difficult to find a saloon-

keeper who will assert that the days when a man could get rich in this city seiling "booze" and the other articles of commerce usually handled in a wet grocery have passed, to return no more. Almost any dispenser of inebriating drinks will say that "there is a living in the business, and that is all." Big Profit in Whisky.

In view of this contention the following figures will doubtless prove inter-

A recent report in a Cincinnati paper contained this item: "The whisky market is steady, and the demand market is steady, and the demand fairly active, 1,451 barrels finished goods selling upon a basis of \$1.24." That is \$1.24 a gallon, the tax of \$1.10 a gallon to be paid when the whisky is taken out of bond, making the price to the hunce, \$2.24 a gallon, Adding the taken out of bond, making the price to the buyer \$2.34 a gallon. Adding the middleman's profit and freight, the whisky would cost a saloon man de-livered in Salt Lake City \$4 a gallon. This price furnishes a basis from which to estimate his profits. Of course he will sell beer, wine, cigars and other things, but to avoid a multiplicity of figures it will be assumed that he looks to his whisky to pay all the expenses of running his place, including the buy-ing of more whisky, to keep his stock from depleting.

Many will doubtless be surprised at

he large sum that a barrel of whisky will yield when sold over a saloon bar. It is said that from eighty to 100 drinks can be obtained from a gallon of whisky in a "gentleman's saloon." where few patrons require more than "two fingers" at each draught. Of course where imbibers are determined to give the saloonman and the barkeep worst of it and insist upon taking "three fingers," eighty drinks is about as many as a gallon will yield. But the proportion of that class of drinkers is small except in the lower classes of resorts. While in the better class of Shouts of "Here's the notes," and "Where's the money?" greeted Mrs. Chadwick upon her appearance, and as the viciousness of the mob dawned the viciousness of the motes, and the motes of the motes of the motes of the motes of the motes, and the motes of the motes upon her she seemed to grow faint and quench his thirst with a lone drink he wavered as though about to fail. It pays 15 cents. Averaging the two-fora-quarter and the straight 15-cent

(Continued on Page 2.)